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15. *Funaria-Physcomitrium* Association.

This association often occurs pure and forms a dense covering on otherwise bare ash-covered spots where there has been a recent wood fire, such as a spot where a brush-heap has been burned. Of the two mosses constituting the association *Funaria* is usually the most abundant.

*Funaria hygrometrica* [L.] Hedw.\*

*Physcomitrium turbinatum* (Rich.) C. M.

CARNEGIE MUSEUM, PITTSBURGH, PA.

**BUCEGIA, A NEW GENUS FOR NORTH AMERICA**

CAROLINE COVENTRY HAYNES

It is a great pleasure to announce the addition to our Flora of this genus, *Bucegia*, hitherto known only in the Carpathian Mountains of Roumania.

Mr. A. H. Brinkman collected it along with many other interesting species in the sub-alpine regions of British Columbia. Dr. Conklin is naming these, the Herbarium of the Sullivant Moss Society, as well as my own, getting a very full set. I have had the pleasure of studying a great many of the specimens with

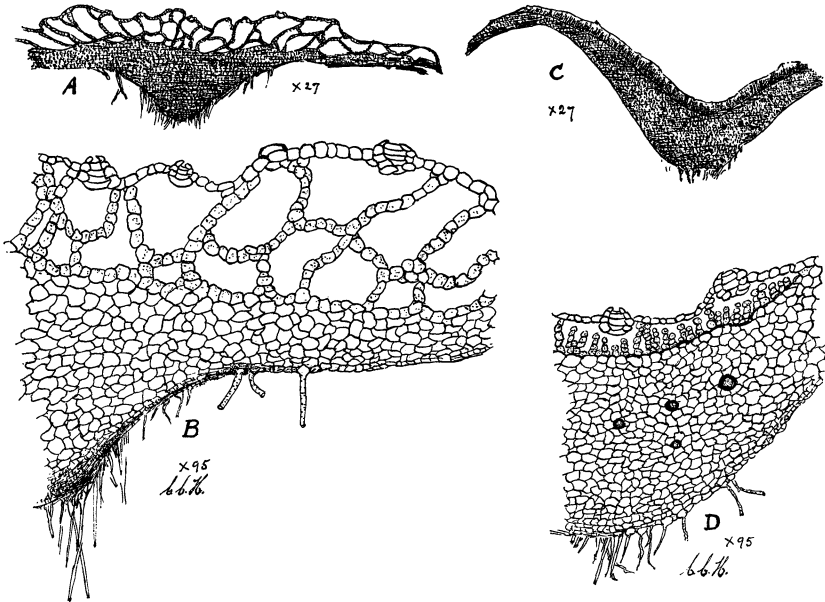


FIGURE 1.  
A and B, *Bucegia romanica* Radian.  
C and D, *Preissia quadrata* (Scop.) Nees.

Dr. Conklin. The structure of the thallus of this plant struck me as peculiar. I began to study it with enthusiasm and made drawings; the figures looking strangely familiar, I turned to Müller "Die Lebermoose" of Europe and soon realized the reason when I came to his figures and description of the genus.

Dr. Evans, who verified my determination, has consented to give a description of this genus in the next series of his Notes.

I add figures of the cross-section of the thallus of this plant as well as of that of *Preissia quadrata*, its nearest neighbor in point of relationship. The pores, it will be noticed, are similar. Immediately beneath the epidermis, lamellae form open spaces in the air chambers, and these are quite, in *Preissia*, filled in with close-set upright chains of cells.

It is hoped that botanists will examine their specimens of *Preissia*, for it is highly probable that some of these will prove to be *Bucegia*.

The accompanying figures were drawn from specimens No. 792, *A. H. Brinkman* (figs. A and B), and 585, *A. H. Brinkman* (figs. C and D); *Bucegia romanica* Radian and *Preissia quadrata* (Scop.) Nees, respectively.

HIGHLANDS, NEW JERSEY

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#### SHORTER NOTES

Recent issues of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club contain several articles of especial interest to readers of the BRYOLOGIST. In the January issue Mrs. Britton<sup>1</sup> lists the results of the study of a collection of mosses made on the island of St. Thomas and neighboring islets. No previous lists are extant, though two small collections had previously been made. For the sake of completeness these are included in the list of 28 species given. Three species are proposed as new, *Hyophila uliginosa*, *Phascum sessile*, and *Bryum microdecurrens*, of which the first two are figured. In the same issue also there is an account<sup>2</sup> with two figures of a new fossil moss recently discovered in the shale at Florissant, Colorado. This species, *Plagiopodiopsis Scudderi*, is the second occurrence known in America of a fruiting moss in the fossilized condition, though a few other species have been found sterile. Some interesting notes upon these are given in the BRYOLOGIST Vol. 6, page 93.

The interesting paper upon Bermuda mosses<sup>3</sup> which Mrs. Britton read at the meeting of the Sullivant Moss Society last December is published in full in the February Bulletin. An abstract of this has already been given on pages 17 and 18 of this volume of the BRYOLOGIST. The plates show the details of structure in two mosses, *Syrrhopodon floridanus* and *Rhacopilum tomentosum*, that occur in the extreme Southern States.

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<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth G. Britton. West Indian Mosses—II. Mosses of the Danish West Indies and Virgin Islands. Bull. Torrey Club 42: 1-8. pl. 1. (1915.)

<sup>2</sup> Elizabeth G. Britton and Arthur Hollick. A New American Fossil Moss. Bull. Torrey Club 42: 9-10. figs. 1, 2. (1915.)

<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth G. Britton. The Mosses of Bermuda. Bull. Torrey Club 42: 71-76. pls. 6, 7. (1915.)